

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please **CANCEL** claims 2, 7-14, 16 and 21-28 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please **AMEND** claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 15, 17, 18 and 20 as shown below.

The following is a complete list of all claims in this application.

1. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:
 - a control unit receiving an RGB picture signal and a first timing signal from the external and outputting the RGB picture signal, a second timing signal for displaying the RGB picture signal on a screen, a backlight control signal and a bias voltage;
 - a first direct current power conversion unit responsive to an ON state of the backlight control signal for applying a backlight driving voltage;
 - a backlight unit outputting light according to the application of the backlight driving voltage;
 - a gate driver outputting a scan signal;
 - a source driver outputting a picture signal; and
 - an LCD panel including:
 - a plurality of gate lines transmitting the scan signal;
 - a plurality of source lines intersecting the plurality of gate lines and transmitting the image signal;
 - a plurality of switching elements connected to the gate lines and the source lines, respectively;

a plurality of picture electrodes connected to the switching elements and arranged in a matrix type; and

a common electrode line receiving the bias voltage at an initial operation of the LCD,

wherein the control unit comprises:

a timing controller outputting a first switching signal and the backlight control signal of OFF state at the initial operation and outputting a second switching signal and the backlight control signal of ON state after a predetermined period elapses;

a second direct current power conversion unit outputting the bias voltage;
and

a switching unit outputting the bias voltage to the common electrode line when the first switching signal is applied by the timing controller and the common electrode voltage to the common electrode line when the second switching signal is applied by the timing controller.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 2 1, wherein the timing controller applies the backlight control signal of OFF state to the second direct current power conversion unit at the initial operation, and applies backlight control signal of ON state to the first direct current power conversion unit at the point that transition into bend

state of liquid crystal arranged in the LCD panel is completed when a predetermined period elapses.

4. (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 2 1, wherein the bias voltage is less than the common electrode voltage.

5. (Previously Presented) The LCD device of claim 4, wherein the bias voltage is one of -10 volt and -20 volt

6. (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 2 1, wherein the timing controller outputs an alternatively selected one of the first switching signal and the second switching signal when the backlight control signal of OFF state is applied.

7-14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) A driving apparatus of a liquid crystal display device including a gate driver outputting scan signals sequentially; a source driver outputting picture signals; a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel including a plurality of gate line transmitting the scan signals, a plurality of data lines intersecting the plurality of gate lines transmitting the picture signals, a plurality of switching elements formed in regions surrounded by the plurality of gate lines and data lines and connected to the plurality of gate lines and data lines, respectively, and a plurality of picture electrodes connected to the plurality of switching elements for responding operation of the plurality of switching

elements, arranged in a matrix type; a common electrode receiving a bias voltage at an initial operation of the LCD; and a backlight positioned at a back side of the LCD panel, comprising:

a control unit receiving a RGB picture signal and a first timing signal from an external device and outputting the RGB picture signal, a second timing signal for displaying the RGB picture signal on a screen, a backlight control signal and a the bias voltage; and

a first direct current power conversion unit responsive to an ON state of the backlight control signal for applying a backlight driving voltage to the backlight,

wherein the control unit comprises:

a timing controller outputting a first switching signal and the backlight control signal of OFF state at an initial operation and outputting a second switching signal and the backlight control signal of ON state after a predetermined period elapses;

a second direct current power conversion unit outputting the bias voltage;
and

a switching unit outputting the bias voltage to the common electrode when the first switching signal is applied by the timing controller and the common electrode voltage to the common electrode when the second switching signal is applied by the timing controller.

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Currently Amended) The driving apparatus of claim ~~46~~ 15, wherein the timing controller applies the backlight control signal of OFF state to the second direct current power conversion unit at initial operation, and applies the backlight control signal of ON state to the first direct current power conversion unit at the point that transition into bend state of liquid crystal arranged in the LCD panel is completed when a predetermined period elapses.

18. (Currently Amended) The driving apparatus of claim ~~46~~ 15, wherein the bias voltage is less than the common electrode voltage.

19. (Original) The driving apparatus of claim 17, wherein the bias voltage is one of -10 volt and -20 volt.

20. (Currently Amended) The driving apparatus of claim ~~46~~ 15, wherein the timing controller outputs an alternatively selected one of the first switching signal and the second switching signal when the backlight control signal of OFF state is applied.

21-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Previously Presented) A driving method of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device including a LCD module including a LCD panel, a gate driver, and a data driver; and a backlight positioned at a back side of the LCD panel, comprising steps of:

(a) inducing transition into bend state by a high voltage by applying a data voltage and a gate voltage not selected at initial operation of the liquid crystal display device to the LCD panel and applying an external bias voltage separately to a common electrode of the LCD panel;

(b) interrupting the external bias voltage when a predetermined time elapses and applying a common electrode voltage to the common electrode; and

(c) applying a predetermined backlight driving voltage to the backlight at the same time of applying the common electrode voltage to the common electrode.

30. (Previously Presented) The driving method of claim 29, wherein the step (a) further comprises a step of selecting alternatively the external bias voltage and the common electrode voltage several times and applying a selected one of the external bias voltage and the common electrode voltage to the common electrode.

31. (Previously Presented) The driving method of claim 29, wherein the predetermined time elapses when transition into a bend state is completed.

32. (Previously Presented) The driving method of claim 29, wherein the step (a) includes applying the backlight driving voltage of OFF state to the backlight upon applying the external bias voltage separately to the common electrode.

33. (Original) The driving method of claim 30, wherein the step (a) includes applying the backlight driving voltage of OFF state to the backlight.

34. (Previously Presented) A driving method of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device including an LCD module including an LCD panel, a gate driver and a data driver, and a backlight positioned at a back side of the LCD panel, comprising steps of:

- (a) controlling a gate voltage and a data voltage to be applied to the LCD panel at an initial operation of the liquid crystal display device and controlling output of an external bias voltage and a common electrode voltage;
- (b) preventing the gate voltage, the data voltage, and the common electrode voltage from being applied to the LCD panel, and selecting the external bias voltage to be applied to a common electrode line of the LCD panel;
- (c) applying the common electrode voltage replacing the external bias voltage to the common electrode;
- (d) when a predetermined period elapses, interrupting the application of the external bias voltage, applying the gate voltage and the data voltage to the LCD panel, and applying the common electrode voltage to the common electrode line; and
- (e) applying a predetermined backlight driving voltage to the backlight at the same time of applying the common electrode voltage to the common electrode line.

35. (Original) The driving method of claim 34, wherein the step (b) includes applying alternatively a high voltage and a low voltage when the external bias voltage is applied.

36. (Previously Presented) A driving method of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device including an LCD module including an LCD panel, a gate driver and a data driver; and a backlight positioned at a back side of the LCD panel, comprising steps of:
- (a) controlling a gate voltage and a data voltage to be applied to the LCD panel at an initial operation of the LCD device and controlling output of an external bias voltage and a common electrode voltage;
 - (b) controlling the external bias voltage and the common electrode voltage to be alternatively applied to a common electrode line the LCD panel several times;
 - (c) applying the common electrode voltage replacing the external bias voltage to the common electrode line;
 - (d) maintaining output of the common electrode voltage and controlling output of the backlight driving voltage;
 - (e) when a predetermined period elapses, interrupting the application of the external bias voltage, applying the gate voltage and the data voltage to the LCD panel, and applying the common electrode voltage to the common electrode line of the LCD panel; and
 - (f) applying a predetermined backlight driving voltage to the backlight at the same time of applying the common electrode voltage to the common electrode line.

37. (Previously Presented) The driving method of claim 36, wherein the step (b) includes controlling the data voltage to be applied with a level equivalent to the level of the common electrode voltage.

38. (Original) The driving method of claim 36, wherein the data voltage is an alternate voltage.